

Jackson Standard.



JACKSON C. H., OHIO:
Thursday : : : : May 26, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION
IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDLED IN PREVIOUS
NO 2 P. M., ON TUESDAY.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
Of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
Of Richmond.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
Of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
Of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
Of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
Of Cayuga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE,
Of Cortland.

In our enumeration of the various
business departments, in an article in last
week's paper, we omitted to name three
Blacksmith establishments, which should
have been included.

The Gallipolis Journal comes to
us much improved in appearance, having
dressed its old head dress, and come out in
new and beautiful type. The Journal is
one of the oldest papers in Southern
Ohio, and has battled manfully for Whig
principles. Long may it live.

"Competition is the life of business."
So say our advertising friends.
(And we are bound to believe it is true.)
Under the above heading, by consulting
our advertising columns, it will be seen
that Jas. H. C. Miller has added to his
large stock of goods, and is bound to go
ahead.

We learn from the *Athens Messenger*,
that a severe hail-storm passed over
the north-eastern portion of that
county, a few days since, proving very
destructive to the growing crops. "In
some instances, fields of wheat were en-
tirely destroyed; peaches, apples, and
other fruit, and even the twigs of small
growth, were stripped from the trees."

Graham for June, has been re-
ceived, and should have been noticed
before. This number closes the first volume
for 1853. In the picture gallery of the
present number will be found the "Sepa-
ration of the Apostles," a beautiful en-
graving; also the Rhine and its scenery;
the Pilgrims of the great St. Bernard—
(Illustrated.) The reading is of the best
kind.

Those wishing great bargains,
would do well to examine the advertise-
ment of Messrs. Hoffman, James & Long,
which will be found in our columns, for
the sale of a large number of lots in
Jamestown Addition to the town of Jack-
son. These lots have been laid out with
much care and convenience, and are sit-
uated near the crossing of the Hocking
Valley and the Cincinnati, Hillsborough
and Parkersburg Railroad. Many of
them will be desirable for manufacturing
and business purposes. Those wishing
to buy town property that will be a lasting
benefit, will do well to remember the day
of sale.

In addition to the above, the S. & H. V.
Railroad Company have returned to the
County Auditor sixty-one thousand dol-
lars, as the value of material on said
road, within the county of Jackson, which
amount will yield a revenue applicable to
the payments of taxes of over four thou-
sand dollars. This amount will pay more
than one-half the taxes assessed for Rail-
road purposes within the county.

The Whig Party of Ohio.

We observe that the *Forest City* and
the *Free Soil* papers of the State are de-
claring themselves with the idea, that the
Whig party of the State of Ohio is dead,
that it has served its purpose, and is now
among the things that were.

Now, these are peculiarly dull times
for politicians and newspaper editors.
With the exception of chronicling steam-
boat and railroad disasters, the occupation
of the latter interesting class of bipeds,
appears to be almost "gone." In this
emergency, for want of something else to
talk about, it is perhaps well enough to
start all kinds of absurd theories and ri-
diculous propositions, merely for the sake
of getting up something new and start-
ling—something that will make the peo-
ple stare and wonder—something to keep
their minds from utter stagnation. The
moon hoax was a capital thing in its day,
and answered the purpose of its inventor
exactly. We have no doubt that persons
now exist who believe the entire yarn.
We have it from good authority, that
there are thousands of children who have
undoubtedly with in the verity and reality
of Robinson Crusoe's famous narrative.
All these things have their purpose.
They amuse if they do nothing more.
People talk about them, and laugh about
them, when they have nothing else to do.
We regard the romance about the deces-
sation of the Whig party in Ohio, as a branch
of the same interesting department of lit-
erature. It is entitled to the same cred-
ence as these—no more. It is not even a
tale founded on fact. Let us look at it
for a moment. There are at least one
hundred and seventy thousand Whig vot-
ers in the State. For a long time they
have been in the habit of voting together.
A few—perhaps not one in ten of them—
not long since saw fit to leave their ranks;
not that they differed with the balance on
any question of State policy, but because
they thought they could act more effi-
ciently against slavery in a separate or-
ganization. We are not going to stop
here to argue the question whether this
was a wise or foolish move. It is sufficient
for our purpose to remark that a few per-
sons, once Whigs, left them and set up
for themselves. But the mass remained
firm, and at their posts. They are just as
truly Whigs now, as they were in 1840
or 144. Time has but confirmed their
convictions that the Whig policy of Ohio,
as developed in the past history of the
State, is the true policy. They are ready
to show their faith by their works, when
the day for work comes.

Contemplate for a moment, the leading
spirits among the Whigs of the State.—
Who are they? EWING, CORWIN, VINTON,
STANBURY, STOKER, WADE, &c., &c.—
Are these men men of straw? Have they
formed their theory of Republican
Government hastily and carelessly? Are
they the representatives of a class of
minds that do not think, that act from
impulse, that have no interest, and feel no
interest in a wise and salutary system of
Government policy? Is it not known to
every man of intelligence that they are
among our ablest, soundest, most learned,
and patriotic citizens? Have they lost
faith in the system of policy that from
the first, they have recommended for
adoption to the people of Ohio? Have
they deserted the Whig party? Are they
mere party hacks, who hang on to the
skirts of the Whig organization for the
sake of a chance at a few petty offices?
Do they belong to a class of minds that
will be likely to smother their conviction
for fear of losing their standing among
their political associates? We respectfully
submit these questions for the considera-
tion of those speculative geniuses, who in-
sist that everything is blue because they
happen to feel blue, and wear blue spec-
tacles.

Again: what has been the Whig policy
of Ohio? Have we not always fostered
and encouraged education? Has not the
Whig party been the firm, staunch friend
and advocate of our system of internal
improvements? Is it not known that the
Whigs have been the friends of our can-
als and railroads, and have freely ad-
vanced their means and given their time
to the prosecution of these great works?
Do we not know that our currency sys-
tem was devised and put in operation by
the Whigs? Is not our financial system,
our system of taxation, the result of
Whig policy? Are the people tired of
these things? Are they in favor of exclu-
sive hard money? We ask any man of
intelligence and observation, if he believes
the people of Ohio are ready or willing
to desert all these measures of policy,
and adopt the wild, radical, and destruc-
tive notions that are proposed by the hot-
heads of the Locofoco party in their place?
No, gentlemen, you are mistaken if you
think the Whig party is dead. It is now
in the minority, but it has been there be-
fore. It has no patronage to bestow, but
it does not exist upon patronage. Its
foundations are not laid on the spoils of
office. Its principles are eternal. When
Ohio Locofocoism develops itself the peo-
ple will reject it. That party had power
from 1841 to 1845 in this State. How
did they use it? Let the history of that
period answer. The Whigs were again
called to power to right the ship of State.
They answered the call like true patri-
ots. They built up our currency and our
financial system. Demagogues started
new theories and humbugs, and on them
they have again rode into power. But
they are the men of 1842. They will run
the same race. They will disgust the
people by their course. Already the
symptoms are evident. A change will
come in due time. There will be a
future to the Whig party of this State.
It may not be called into power this year,
or next. It is only a question of time.
But it will come. Such is our judgment.
—O. S. Journal.

The State of Parties.

The following article, from a journal
whose opinions always command respect
and attention, presents a clear and brief
as it is, a very comprehensive view of the
present state and feeling of the Whig
party:

"The Whigs of the country are now
looking on at the contests which are ra-
ging in various quarters amongst the
dominant party. These contests have
commenced earlier than we expected
they would, and are confined to no one
State. The true course and policy of the

Whigs are sufficiently plain to be gener-
ally acquiesced in. Upon the election of
the new President, they determined to
make no factious opposition to him or his
measures, but to treat them both with
kindness and forbearance. In doing this
however, we believe they have abated
not one jot or tittle of their determination
to cling to their cause and their principles,
and to give them on all occasions a firm
and unflinching support. If anything,
we imagine, the Whigs are more united
and more determined now than ever they
were. Defeat has not disheartened them,
because they are convinced that upon the
maintenance of the doctrine they es-
pouse, the welfare of the country in a
great degree, depends; and the temporary
success of politicians holding different
views, cannot destroy the vitality of those
doctrines. They feel it therefore, to be a
duty to themselves and their country,
still to rally around the Whig flag, and
still to trust to the goodness of their
cause and its final triumph—no matter
what reverses it may occasionally en-
counter. The fire of persecution never
yet repressed the zeal of men convinced
that they were right; nor can the disaster
of a Presidential campaign destroy the
ardor and constancy of the Whig party."
—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Commercial Crises.

The New York Herald, for some
time past, has been the organ of Locofoco-
ism in that city. It is true we have no
great faith in its honesty or integrity of
purpose. But the following, in a late
number, being so different in its tone from
articles we have seen in the *Statesman*
and other Locofoco sheets, we thought
worthy of presentation to our readers.—
It is a subject about which all speaking
feel a deep interest. After speaking of
expansions, railroad bonds, &c., the *Her-
ald* says:

During the past five years the financial
and commercial community have been
rapidly rushing onward in this channel.
They have been actively engaged in cre-
ating evidence of debt, without the re-
motest idea, apparently, of the conse-
quences. Bonds have been manufac-
tured by the million, and sold, either at
home or abroad, to the highest bidder, and
frequently at a great sacrifice. All sorts
of internal improvements have been com-
menced and partially completed, and ev-
ery species of extravagance entered into
without the first thought of where the
means of payment were coming from.—
This recklessness must have its reward.
It must sooner or later reach its culmi-
nating point. We do not intend here to
point out the method of preventing it, or
a remedy for its cure. At present we shall
confine ourselves to the fact that such a
state of things exist as will bring upon us
all the evils which have heretofore so of-
ten followed such an artificial expansion
of public and private credit. The large
receipts of gold from California and Aus-
tralia, have for some time past and con-
tinue to fill the public mind into a fan-
cied security. It is argued that so long
as the supply of precious metals contin-
ues undiminished there can be no dan-
ger of a revolution. This is a dangerous
delusion. The receipts of gold in large
sums will only hasten the collapse and
make it more disastrous when it comes.
All the unmined gold in the world would
not restore public confidence when once
widely prostrated. Credit, both public
and private, is a very delicate, sensitive
element to deal with. We may for years
go on prosperously. All the future may
be full of promise. All may be sunshine,
and not a solitary speck be visible in the
financial or commercial horizon, when
suddenly a dense black cloud may ob-
scure the whole, and gloom and despair
be visible where but a moment before all
was confidence and hope. We have known
panics take possession of the public mind
as instantaneously as a summer's cloud
will shut out the mid-day sun. The im-
mediate cause is seldom or never
clearly shown, but its effect is withering.
When credit is enormously inflated the
financial and mercantile systems of the
world are in an unhealthy, diseased con-
dition, and we know not what moment
it may take an acute form, and prove fatal
to many whose condition particularly sub-
jects them to its influence. That we are
approaching such a state of things with
rapid strides, no one who only and
calmly watches the expansion of extrava-
gance, the headlong way in which all are
rushing into every species of indebted-
ness, can for a moment doubt. Our im-
petus has already reached such a height
that we question if it is possible to stop
without causing serious damages. We
might perhaps with safety put down the
breakers and apply all our force to a grad-
ual slackening of speed; but it would not
do to reverse the motive power while un-
der full headway, for we might bring about
by such a movement the very evils we
wish to avoid.

Magnificent Enterprise.
The hydraulic canal at Niagara Falls,
is about to be commenced and vigorously
prosecuted to completion. A company
with a capital of \$500,000, has been
formed, embracing men of wealth and
enterprise in New York and Boston. The
canal will be three-fourths of a mile long,
seventy feet wide, and ten feet depth of
water; and is to be cut through a solid
limestone ledge. The water power is the
most magnificent in the world; unlim-
ited in supply, and unaffected by either
flood or drought—having all the upper
lakes for retaining, and Lake Erie, twenty-
two miles above for a distributing reser-
voir. There is a clear fall, including
the rapids and the cataract, of full two
hundred feet.—*Boston Journal.*

The Sucker Ox.

The Sucker Ox has been on exhibition
in our city for the past week. His weight
is 3,500, girth 12 feet, length 18 feet,
and 19 hands high. He was caught wild
on the prairies in Missouri, early in Jan-
uary last, and has grown very rapidly
since taken. We think this *sucker beef*,
being very perfect in form, and pure white,
in color, but an exchange, in speaking of
him, says: "This ox is en route for the
New York World's Fair. They might as
well take him home again, however. He is
no curiosity at all. We saw two oxen
in St. Louis, the other day, which weighed
5,000 pounds each, for which \$1 per
pound has been refused.—*Life Boat.*

The Shipwrecked Sailors of the Golden Light.

It will be remembered that, some two
months ago, the ship *Golden Light*, from
this port for California was struck by light-
ning, and burnt, when only a few days
out, and that her passengers and crew
took to the boats, four in number. Those
in two of the boats were picked up by a
vessel and brought to this port; and af-
ter a third boat, with seven of the
crew on board, succeeded in reaching
Antigua, one of the West India Islands.
Five of these latter reached this city last
night, in the ship *Sarah*, from St. Thomas,
having been forwarded by the U. S. Con-
sul there.

From the lips of one of the shipwrecked
men, we learn the history of their deliv-
rance from death. Before the four boats
left the burning ship, they all having been
provisioned and supplied with a barrel of
water, the captain gave them certain in-
structions as to their course. The sail-
ors of whom we speak were in a whale
boat, which was one of three sent out in
the ship as freight. After starting from
the ship they soon fell to leeward of the
other boats and lost sight of them, the
fourth boat, which is still missing, being
the last one they saw. They tried to
speak her, but could not make themselves
heard. Finding themselves alone upon
the ocean in a frail boat, they put it be-
fore wind with many misgivings as to
their fate.

Among them was a young Yankee boy
but ill prepared for such hardships he
was about to undergo. He had saved
from the wreck his bible and his mother's
miniature, and he often occupied the
weary hours of suffering by reading the
former.

Continued vigilance was necessary to
keep the boat from swamping, and the boy
in question calmly performed his allotted
share of duty, his conduct being in this
respect, a striking contrast to that of two
Portuguese sailors, who, with loud out-
cries and lamentations, declared that
there was no hope, and spent most of the
time in tears.

State Taxes for 1853.

By a circular issued to county Audi-
tors, by the Auditor of State, we learn that
the grand levy of taxation for state pur-
poses, for the year 1853, will be as fol-
lows:

For the payment of the principle and
interest on the public debt, . . . 2. . . mills.
For general revenue purposes, (being
the current expenses of the State) . . . 1. . . mill.
For State Common School and Liter-
ary fund, . . . 21-10 mills.
Total, . . . 51-10 mills.

The above levy, says the State Audi-
tor, entirely supercedes the ordinary
School levy by County Commissioners.
It is provided by the 22nd section of the
New School Law, passed March 14,
1853, that the Board of Education in any
organized township of this State, may de-
termine what additional levy is necessary
for their wants; and if such levy is made
known by certificate in writing to the Au-
ditor, before the first Monday in June, it
shall be his duty to make the required
assessment on the taxable property liable
thereof.

When allowance is made for the School
levy heretofore made by the County Com-
missioners, it will be observed that the
levy for State purposes, for '53 varies but
little, if any, from what it was last year.

Australian Gold Mines.

W. Howitt, the well known English
author, thus describes life at the Ovens
Diggings, Australia:

The season has been frightfully un-
healthy and the journey to the gold fields
has been fatal to many. Thousands have
been stricken down by sickness; hun-
dreds have already returned, cursing the
parties who sent them such one-sided
statements of the gold fields and the cli-
mate; hundreds are still lying ill from the
insidious influence of this "fine, salu-
brary climate." In a letter just re-
ceived from Melbourne, I hear that scar-
cely a soul there but has been ill, and all
over the country it is the same. Gentle-
men who have been in India, China,
and over the whole continents of Europe
and America, say that this is the worst
climate they know. Without any ap-
parent cause people are every where at-
tacked with dysentery, rheumatism,
cramp and influenza. All this ought to
be fully and fairly stated. One-sided
statements are a dishonest procedure.—
"a delusion, a mockery and a snare."

The Law of Divorce.

We perceive a new feature in an act passed in the Ohio
Legislature of last winter, on this subject,
which authorizes a divorce to be granted
in favor of the party applying for the
same, whenever it shall be made to ap-
pear that the husband or wife of such
party has obtained a decree of divorce in
any of the courts of any other State, by
virtue of which the party who shall have
obtained such decree, shall have been re-
leased from the obligation of the marriage
contract, while the same remains binding
upon the other party. Come ye discon-
solates, to the Ohio State—where a rem-
edy is provided for you.—*Steubenville Herald.*

The MARTIN.—For the benefit of the
Ornithologist, we record the arrival of
this bird on the 18th ult. Though mak-
ing spring gay and cheery, and giving
freshness to the hot, summer evenings, we
have no sympathy with this fair-weather
friend. Like many of the human kind, he
finds you out in prosperity, and clings to
you while fortune smiles. Through a
long summer of happiness he is with you,
but the first frost of September sends
him to seek other friends. Too much hu-
man nature in him.—*Raleigh Register.*

ANOTHER DISCOVERY OF GUANO.—The
New York Journal of Commerce states
that parties in that city have ascertained
the existence of a large deposit of guano,
on a barren and uninhabited island of the
ocean, lying more than 200 miles from
the main lands, and re negotiating with
the United States Government for the
protection of their rights in case an effort
should be made to secure these hitherto
unknown treasures.

The imports of dry-goods at the
port of New York, for April, was \$6,
301,614, against \$3,025,374 for April,
1852. The cash duties deposited with
the Assistant Treasurer for the week en-
ding on Saturday last, amounted to \$1,
036,024.

Ex-President Van Buren took pas-
sage in the Collins steamer of the 30th
ult., for Liverpool.

Female Printers.

The recent strikes among the printers
in the Eastern cities, have induced some
of the newspaper offices to employ female
compositors. They have heretofore, in
some places, been employed in job and
book printing offices; and as the recent
demands of the compositors have com-
pelled the proprietors to make the experi-
ment of employing them on newspapers,
it may possibly happen that a very con-
siderable part of the composition on
newspapers may hereafter be done by
them. The Boston Olive Branch has em-
ployed girls for a number of years and
thus speaks of its experience:

We have for sixteen years employed
at least half females, not on account of
cost only or principally, but because they
were more to be depended upon than
many journeymen. We always employ a
first rate foreman, who is a good proof-
reader. Him we hire on a salary; also,
men to do the heavy work, and the others
have been females. They have never
failed to do their work in season and well.
Not a single one has ever left its willing-
ly, except on marriage, and no less than
five have been well married from our of-
fice, most of whom, in case of sickness
of hands or other contingency, were
ready occasionally to lend a few days or
hours' help, if needed afterwards, though
the necessities of none compelled it.

Our rooms are well carpeted, and the
girls do not come in till 9 or 10 o'clock
in the morning, raising in good season,
seldom making over seven or eight hours
a day. Smart compositors can in that
time earn from \$6 to \$8 a week. We
have also one female clerk out of the
three we employ. Added to this, one
desk has been occupied by a female edi-
tor as our assistant, at a salary of \$900.
She has spent seven hours a day in the
office for five days in the week, and we
have offered her nearly \$1,100 to engage
herself two years more for the same ser-
vice; but her health is so feeble that she
will probably have to decline the onerous
task of reading and correcting manu-
script, and examining exchanges, and will
be able only to write editorials.

The publisher states that there is usu-
ally a piano and organ in the printing
office, and that out of working hours the
female assistants enjoy the recreation of
music.

State Fairs for 1853.

At least seven of the several States will
hold annual Agricultural Fairs during the
month of September of the present year,
as follows:

Ohio—At Dayton, on the 20th, 21st,
22d, and 23d days of the month;
Pennsylvania—at Pittsburgh, on the
27th, 28th 29th and 30th;
New York—at Saratoga, on the same
days as Ohio;
Kentucky—at Lexington, on the 13th,
14th, 15th and 16th;
Michigan—at Detroit, on the 28th 29th,
30th;
Vermont—at Montpelier, on the 13th,
14th, and 15th;
Indiana will hold during the same
month, but we are not aware of what
particular days;
Wisconsin—at Watertown, on the 4th,
5th, 6th, and 7th of October.

Force of Habit.

The railroad fever
is running high in Wisconsin and Illinois.
The Milwaukee News has the following
hit at the epidemic:—
"Our Zanesville friends have taken the
railroad fever to such an extent that they
have a road running through every man's
farm in Rock county. A gentleman in-
quired the other day of one of the citi-
zens if he knew a farm for sale. 'Yes,'
he replied, 'there's one yonder, adding
the customary recommendation, 'only ten
dollars an acre and railroad running right
through it.' The next day a drover in-
quired of the same individual if he could
buy a cow. The absent minded specu-
lator replied, 'yes there stands one—only
fifteen dollars and a railroad running
right through her!'"

DOW, JR. ON DELINQUENTS.—The printer's
is a very disagreeable situation; this
money is scattered everywhere, and he
hardly knows where to look for it. His
paper, his type, journeymen's labor and
living must be paid for. You, Mr.—
and Mr.—and a hundred others I
could not name, have taken this paper
and your children and your neighbors
have been instructed and amused by it.

If you miss one paper, you think very
hard of the printer; you would rather go
without your best meal than be deprived
of your newspaper. Have you complied
with the terms of your subscription?—
Have you taken the pains to furnish the
printer with his money, as he has to fur-
nish you with his paper? Have you paid
for his hard work and his head work? If
you have not, go and pay him off.

Find.

The Court, on Saturday evening, as-
sessed the following fines on the persons
named for unlawfully selling liquor:

Moses Gramm, 12 indictments, at \$12
each.
T. J. Graham, 4 indictments, \$20 each.
W. S. Huston, 3 indictments, \$15 each.
B. J. Myers, 2 indictments, \$25 each.
Mr. Englebrecht, 1 indictment, \$25.
C. Scott, 1 indictment, \$25.
Geo. Geiss, 5 indictments, \$20 each.
Wm. Wills, 2 indictments, \$25 each.
F. Keniger, 3 indictments, \$10 each.
Wm. Ralston, for assault and battery,
was fined \$25 and cost of prosecution.
R. Ralston, for assault was fined \$5
and costs.—*Portsmouth Inquirer.*

PROPHET.—It is said there was an an-
cient prophecy, before the fall of Con-
stantinople in 1453, "that the Infidel
should hold the new city of the Cæsars
for 400 years, and then a Christian power
should put an end to the Mahomedan
usurpation." The 400 years will expire
on the 8th of next June. It would be a
singular coincidence, should this prophecy
be fulfilled as accurately, as it surely will
be substantially.—*Illustrated News.*

It is said that twice as much coffee
as tea is consumed in the United States,
while in Great Britain the tea consumed
is about double the quantity of coffee.

Within twenty miles of Buenos
Ayres, a farmer bought last year, eight
thousand fat sheep at eighteen pence per
dozen! Cheap nation, that.

Preventer Cars.

There should be no such thing as rail-
road collisions. There is no excuse for
them. If conductors and engineers would
rigorously adhere to proper time tables,
and if every road were properly policed
by a sufficient number of men to thor-
oughly watch the track, collisions would
be nearly impossible. But if it is the pur-
pose of railroad managers and engineers
to continue to run trains hap-hazard as
of late, we suggest that two, or three, or
four preventer cars be placed on the train
between the baggage and passenger cars.
They might be stoutly constructed, and
by means of a stuffing of cotton, or the
use of India rubber, or some other elastic
substance, be made a perfect protection to
the passengers in cases like the late
fatal catastrophe near Chicago, or the
more recent deplorable plunge at Nor-
walk. It would have been far better to
have had two or three cars filled with
cotton wool, hurled into that frightful vor-
tex at Norwalk draw, than to have had
that preciously freighted train precipitated
into the chasm in the awful manner
we have seen. We are not aware of any
particular objection to our suggestion.—
It is already half carried out, for we hear
that since the disaster, the first car on the
New-Haven Road is nearly or quite des-
erted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The District Court.

Met in this place this morning, Presi-
dent Judge CALDWELL of the Supreme
Bench, and Judges GREEN and NORRIS
of the Common Pleas.

Upon the opening of the Court, SYL-
VESTER D. HAYS, Esq., who has just fin-
ished a course of legal reading in the of-
fice of Jas. H. Thompson, Esq., of this
place, was qualified and admitted to
practice as an Attorney and Counsellor
at Law.

The first case called was that of W.
H. BADDWIN vs. the Hillsborough and
Cincinnati Railroad Company.

Mr. THOMPSON, Attorney for the Com-
pany, announced that all the difficulties
existing between the complainant and the
Company were about settled; but, as the
character of the record to be made had
not been agreed upon, the case was con-
tinued for the present.

We learn, unofficially, that, by the
compromise, all suits on both sides are
withdrawn, the complainant paying the
costs, and council fees.—*Hillsboro Ga-
zette.*

Death of CALAME.

The death of this celebrated landscape-painter is
announced from Geneva. He had been ill
for a long period, though he did not per-
mit the disease from which he suffered
entirely to suspend the efforts of his pen-
cil. He was one of the most admirable
landscape-painters of the age, of which
no further proof is necessary than his
"Forest in a Storm," and his "Ruins of
Paestum," which are acknowledged
by all who have seen them to be consum-
mate master-pieces of Art. Calame was
born in Neuchâtel, but early took up his
residence in Geneva, where he founded
a characteristic school of painting.

It is gratifying to observe the stren-
uous exertions of Brazil to suppress the
African slave trade. The large cargo of
Negroes whose recent arrival in the
country was thought to throw doubt upon
the sincerity of the government's profess-
ed desire for its destruction, have been
re-captured, and are to be returned to
Africa.

Election of Officers.

The Board of Directors of the Cincin-
nati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg Rail-
road met in this place, on Friday evening
last and re-elected their former officers;
JAMES M. THIMBLE, President, and D. J.
FALLIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

These gentlemen have well earned the
confidence reposed in them by the Board
and by the Stockholders. Under their
superintendence no fears are entertained
for the prosperity and success of the great
enterprise.—*Hillsboro Gazette.*

The sister of Burns, the poet, now
residing at Ayr, in Scotland, in the 82d
year of her age, has just sent a pair of
stockings, knit by her own hands, to be
exhibited at the Crystal Palace at New
York this summer.

The cars now run through from
Lafayette and Terre Haute to Dayton,
Ohio, by daylight.

Telegraphic.

General Intelligence.
New York, May 16.

The steamer *Africa*, with dates from
Liverpool to the 7th inst., arrived at this
port this afternoon.

Flour was in but limited demand, at the
decline reported by the Atlantic. West-
ern canal is quoted at 23c, and Ohio
at 23 1/2 c.

The Parliamentary Committee appoint-
ed to investigate the rocket affair, have
exonerated Kossuth from any connection
whatever with the matter.

Mr. Duffey, an Irish member of the
House of Commons, in a somewhat blun-
dering speech, made in the House, charg-
ed the Government with corrupting the
Irish members. His words were taken
down, and he was cited to answer before
the House.

A deputation from the Peace Confer-
ence, had solicited the Earl of Clarendon
to insert in the treatise pending with the
United States, a clause agreeing to settle